

EXHIBIT J

Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

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622 ingrain • initiation

in-grain \in-'grān\ *adj* (1766) 1 a: made of fiber that is dyed before being spun into yarn b: made of yarn that is dyed before being woven or knitted 2: thoroughly worked in: INNATE

in-grain \in-'grān\ *n* (ca. 1890): innate quality or character

in-grained \in-'grānd\ *adj* (1599) 1: worked into the grain or fiber 2: forming a part of the essence or inmost being: DEEP-SEATED (~prejudice) — **in-grainedly** \in-'grānd-lē\ *adv* (1599) 1: *adv* in-grate \in-'grāt\ *n* [L *ingratus* ungrateful, fr. *in-* + *gratus* grateful — more at GRACE] (1622): an ungrateful person

in-gra-ti-ate \in-'grā-shē-āt\ *vt* -at-ed, -at-ing [in- + *gratia* grace] (1622): to gain favor or favorable acceptance for; by deliberate effort — usu. used with *with* (~ themselves with the community leaders — William Attwood) — **in-gra-ti-a-tion** \in-'grā-shē-'ā-shən\ *n* — **in-gra-ti-a-tory** \in-'grā-shē-'ō-tōr-ē\ *adj*

in-gra-ti-ful \in-'grā-ti-fūl\ *adj* (1655) 1: capable of winning favor: PLEASING (an ~ smile) 2: intended or adopted in order to gain favor: FLATTERING — **in-gra-ti-ful-ly** \in-'grā-shē-āt-in-lē\ *adv*

in-grat-i-tude \in-'grat-ē-t(y)ūd\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *ingratitude*, fr. L *in-* + *LL gratitudo* gratitude] (14c): forgetfulness or poor return for kindness received: UNGRATEFULNESS

in-gre-dient \in-'grēd-ē-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *ingredient-*, *ingrediens*, prp. of *ingredi* to go into, fr. *in-* + *gradi* to go — more at GRADE] (15c): something that enters into a compound or is a component part of any combination or mixture: CONSTITUENT *syn* see ELEMENT — **ingredient** *adj* (15c) 1: the act of entering: ENTRANCE; *specif*: the entrance of a celestial object into eclipse, occultation, or transit 2: the power or liberty of entrance or access — **in-gres-sion** \in-'grēsh-ən\ *n*

in-gres-sive \in-'grēs-iv\ *adj* (1649) 1: of, relating to, or involving ingress (an ~ current of air) 2: INCHOATIVE 2 — **ingressive** *n* — **in-gres-sive-ness** *n*

in-group \in-'grūp\ *n* (1907) 1: a group with which one feels a sense of solidarity or community, of interests — compare OUT-GROUP 2: CLIQUE

in-grow-ing \in-'grō-in\ *adj* (1869): growing or tending inward

in-grown \in-'grōn\ *adj* (1878) 1: grown in; *specif*: having the free tip or edge embedded in the flesh (an ~ toenail) 2: having the direction of growth or activity or interest inward rather than outward: WITH-DRAWN — **in-grown-ness** \in-'grōn-nəs\ *n*

in-grow-th \in-'grōth\ *n* (1870) 1: a growing inward (as to fill a void) 2: something that grows in or into a space

in-gu-nal \in-'gwōn-\ *adj* [L *inguinalis*, fr. *inguin-*, *inguen*, groin — more at ADEN] (15c): of, relating to, or situated in the region of the groin or in either of the lowest lateral regions of the abdomen

in-gur-gi-tate \in-'gur-jō-tāt\ *vt* -tat-ed, -tat-ing [L *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgitare*, fr. *in-* + *gurgit-*, *gurgis* whirlpool — more at VORACIOUS] (ca. 1570): to swallow greedily or in large quantities: GUZZLE — **in-gur-gi-ta-tion** \in-'gur-jō-'tā-shən\ *n*

in-hab-it \in-'hāb-ət\ *vb* [ME *enhabiter*, fr. MF & L; MF *enhabiter*, fr. L *inhabitare*, fr. *in-* + *habitare* to dwell, fr. *habitus*, pp. of *habere* to have — more at GIVE] (14c) 1: to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat: live in (~ a small house) 2: to be present in or occupy in any manner or form (the human beings who ~ this tale — Al Newman) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to have residence in a place: DWELL — **in-hab-it-able** \in-'hāb-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **in-hab-it-er** *n*

in-hab-it-an-cy \in-'hāb-ət-ən-sē\ *n* (1681): INHABITATION

in-hab-it-ant \in-'hāb-ət-ənt\ *n* (15c): one that occupies a particular place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time (~s of large cities) (the tapeworm is an ~ of the intestine)

in-hab-i-ta-tion \in-'hāb-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* (15c): the act of inhabiting; the state of being inhabited

in-hab-it-ed *adj* (15c): having inhabitants

in-hal-ant \in-'hāl-ənt\ *n* (ca. 1890): something (as an allergen or medication) that is inhaled — **inhalant** *adj*

in-ha-la-tion \in-'hā-lā-shən, in-'lā-\ *n* (ca. 1623) 1: the act or an instance of inhaling 2: material (as medication) to be taken in by inhaling — **in-ha-la-tion-al** \in-'hāl-ē-shən-\ *adj*

in-ha-la-tor \in-'hā-lā-tōr, in-'lā-tōr\ *n* (1925): a device providing a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide for breathing that is used esp. in conjunction with artificial respiration

in-hale \in-'hāl\ *vb* inhaled; in-hal-ing [in- + *hale* (as in *exhale*)] *vt* (1725) 1: to draw in by breathing 2: to take in eagerly or greedily (inhaled about four meals at once — Ring Lardner) ~ *vi*: to breathe in — **in-hale** \in-'hāl-\ *n*

in-hal-er \in-'hāl-ər\ *n* (1778) 1: a device by means of which medicinal material is inhaled 2: one that inhales

in-har-mon-ic \in-'hār-mān-ik\ *adj* (ca. 1828): not harmonic

in-har-mon-i-ous \in-'mō-nē-əs\ *adj* (1711) 1: not harmonious: DISCORDANT 2: not fitting or congenial: CONFLICTING — **in-har-mon-i-ously** *adv* — **in-har-mon-i-ous-ness** *n*

in-har-mo-n-y \in-'hār-mō-nē\ *n* (1799): DISCORD

in-her-e \in-'hēr-ē\ *vi* in-hered; in-her-ing [L *inherere*, fr. *in-* + *haerere* to adhere — more at HESITATE] (15c): to be inherent: BELONG

in-her-ence \in-'hēr-ən(t)s\ *n* (1577): the quality, state, or fact of inhering

in-her-ent \-ənt\ *adj* [L *inherent-*, *inherens*, prp. of *inherere*] (1581): involved in the constitution or essential character of something: belonging by nature or settled habit: INTRINSIC — **in-her-ent-ly** *adv*

in-her-it \in-'hēr-ət\ *vb* [ME *enheriten* to make one an heir, inherit, fr. MF *enheriter* to make one an heir, fr. LL *inhereditare*, fr. L *in-* + *hereditas* inheritance — more at HEREDITY] (14c) 1: to come into possession of or receive esp. as a right or divine portion (& every one who has left houses or brothers or sisters ... for my name's sake, will receive a hundredfold, and ~ eternal life — Mt 19:29 (RSV)) 2 a: to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his death b: to receive as a devise or legacy 3: to receive from ancestors by genetic transmission (~ a strong constitution) 4: to have in turn or receive as from an ancestor (~ed the problem from his predecessor) ~ *vi*: to take or hold a possession or rights by inheritance — **in-her-i-ta-ry** \in-'hēr-ət-ər\ *n* — **in-her-i-ress** \-ə-trəs\ or **in-her-i-trix** \-ə-triks\ *n*

in-her-it-able \in-'hēr-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* (15c) 1: capable of being inherited: TRANSMISSIBLE 2: capable of taking by inheritance — **in-her-it-a-bil-ity** \in-'hēr-ət-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **in-her-it-a-ble-ness** \in-'hēr-ət-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n*

in-her-i-tance \in-'hēr-ət-ən(t)s\ *n* (14c) 1 a: the act of inheriting property b: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent to offspring c: the acquisition of a possession, condition, or trait from past generations 2: something that is or may be inherited 3 a: TRADITION b: a valuable possession that is a common heritage from nature 4 obs: POSSESSION

inheritance tax *n* (1841) 1: an excise in the form of a percentage of the value of the property received that is levied on the privilege of an heir to receive property as an inheritance 2: DEATH TAX; *esp*: ESTATE TAX

in-hib-it \in-'hib-ət\ *vb* [ME *inhibere*, fr. L *inhibere*, pp. of *inhibere*, fr. *in-* + *habere* to have — more at HABIT] (15c) 1: to prohibit from doing something 2 a: to hold in check: RESTRAIN b: to discourage from free or spontaneous activity esp. through the operation of inner psychological impediments or of social controls ~ *vi*: to cause inhibition *syn* see FORBID — **in-hib-i-tive** \in-'hib-ət-iv\ *adj* — **in-hib-i-tory** \in-'hib-ət-ōr-ē\ *adj*

in-hib-i-tion \in-'hib-ən\ *n* (14c) 1 a: the act of inhibiting; the state of being inhibited b: something that forbids, debars, or restricts 2: an inner impediment to free activity, expression, or functioning; as a: a psychological activity imposing restraint upon another activity b: a restraining of the function of a bodily organ or an agent (as an enzyme)

in-hib-i-tor \in-'hib-ət-ər\ *n* (ca. 1611): one that inhibits; *esp*: an agent that slows or interferes with a chemical action (as rusting)

in-hos-pi-ta-ble \in-'hōs-pit-ə-bəl\ *adj* (ca. 1570) 1: not showing hospitality: not friendly or receptive 2: providing no shelter or sustenance: BARREN — **in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **in-hos-pi-ta-bly** \in-'hōs-pit-ə-bəl\ *adv*

in-hos-pi-tal-ity \in-'hōs-pit-ə-tal-ə-tē\ *n* (1570): the quality or state of being inhospitable

in-house \in-'hauz\ *adj* (ca. 1956): existing, originating, or carried on within a group or organization or its facilities: not outside (~ training) (an ~ publication) (a company's ~ staff) — **in-house** *adv*

in-hu-man \in-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj* [MF & L; MF *inhuman*, fr. L *inhumanus*, fr. *in-* + *humanus* human] (15c) 1 a: lacking pity, kindness, or mercy: SAVAGE (an ~ tyrant) b: COLD, IMPERSONAL (a usual quiet, almost ~ courtesy — F. Tennyson Jesse) c: not worthy of or conforming to the needs of human beings (~ living conditions) 2: of or suggesting a nonhuman class of beings — **in-hu-man-ly** \in-'hyū-mən-lē\ *adv*

in-hu-man-ness \in-'hū-mən-nəs\ *n*

in-hu-mane \in-'hyū-mān, -'yū-\ *adj* [MF *inhuman* & L *inhumanus*] (1599): not humane: INHUMAN 1 — **in-hu-mane-ly** *adv*

in-hu-man-ity \in-'hū-mən-ə-tē\ *n*, pl *-ties* (15c) 1 a: the quality or state of being cruel or barbarous b: a cruel or barbarous act 2: absence of warmth or gentility: IMPERSONALITY

in-hu-mi-l-ity \in-'hyū-mi-tē\ *adj* [L *inhumilis*, fr. L *inhumilis*, fr. *in-* + *humilis* earth — more at HUMBLE] (1604): BURN, INTER — **in-hu-mi-l-ity** \in-'hyū-mi-tē\ *n*

in-im-i-cal \in-'im-i-kəl\ *adj* [LL *inimicilis*, fr. L *inimicus*, enemy — more at ENEMY] (1573) 1: being adverse often by reason of hostility or malevolence 2 a: having the disposition of an enemy: HOSTILE b: reflecting or indicating hostility: UNFRIENDLY — **in-im-i-cally** \in-'im-i-kəl\ *adv*

in-im-i-ta-ble \in-'im-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *imitabilis*, fr. *in-* + *imitabilis* imitable] (15c): not capable of being imitated: MATCHLESS — **in-im-i-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **in-im-i-ta-bly** \in-'im-ət-ə-bəl\ *adv*

in-ion \in-'i-ən, -ən\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, back of the head, dim. of *in-*, a sinew, tendon — more at WITH] (ca. 1811): the external occipital protuberance of the skull

in-i-qui-tous \in-'ik-wet-əs\ *adj* (1726): characterized by iniquity *syn* see VICIOUS — **in-i-qui-tous-ly** *adv* — **in-i-qui-tous-ness** *n*

in-i-qui-ty \in-'ik-wet-ē\ *n*, pl *-ties* [ME *iniquite*, fr. MF *iniquité*, fr. L *iniquitas*, *iniquitas*, fr. *iniquus* uneven, fr. *in-* + *aequus* equal] (14c) 1: gross injustice: WICKEDNESS 2: an iniquitous act or thing: SIN

in-i-tial \in-'ish-əl\ *adj* [MF & L; MF, fr. L *initialis*, fr. *initium* beginning, fr. *initus*, pp. of *inire* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go — more at ISSUE] (1526) 1: of or relating to the beginning: INCIPIENT 2: placed at the beginning: FIRST — **in-i-tial-ly** \in-'ish-əl-lē\ *adv* — **in-i-tial-ness** \in-'ish-əl-nəs\ *n*

in-i-tial *n* (1627) 1 a: the first letter of a name b pl: the first letter of each word in a full name (found that their ~s were identical) 2: a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph 3: AMLAGE

in-i-tial-ize \in-'iz-iz\ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing (1957): to set (as a computer program counter) to a starting position or value — **in-i-tial-iza-tion** \in-'ish-iz-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*

in-i-tial-rhyme *n* (1838): ALLITERATION

in-i-tial-side *n* (ca. 1957): a stationary straight line that contains a point about which another straight line is rotated to form an angle measured in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction — compare TERMINAL SIDE

in-i-ti-ate \in-'ish-ē-āt\ *vt* -at-ed, -at-ing [LL *initiatum*, pp. of *initiare*, fr. L, to induct, fr. *initium*] (1569) 1: to cause or facilitate the beginning of: set going (~ a program of reform) (enzymes that ~ fermentation) 2: to induct into membership by or as if by special rites 3: to instruct in the rudiments or principles of something: INTRODUCE *syn* see BEGIN — **in-i-ti-a-tor** \in-'it-ət-ər\ *n*

in-i-ti-ate \in-'ish-ē-ət\ *adj* (1605) 1 obs: relating to an initiate 2: initiated or properly admitted (as to membership or an office) 3: instructed in some secret knowledge

in-i-ti-ate \in-'ish-ē-ət\ *n* (1811) 1: a person who is undergoing or has undergone an initiation 2: a person who is instructed or adept in some special field

in-i-ti-a-tion \in-'ish-ē-'ā-shən\ *n* (1583) 1 a: the act or an instance of initiating b: the process of being initiated c: the rites, ceremonies, ordeals, or instructions with which one is made a member of a sect or society or is invested with a particular function or status 2: the condition of being initiated into some experience or sphere of activity: KNOWLEDGEABLENESS (clear to a reader of any degree of ~ — J. W. Beach)

in-i-ti-a-tive \in-'ish-ē-'ā-tiv\ *n* (1811) 1: the act of initiating; the state of being initiated 2: a person who is instructed or adept in some special field

in-i-ti-a-tory \in-'ish-ē-'ā-tōr-ē\ *adj*

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1162 stop • story line

completely closed 10 : a depression in the face of an animal at the junction of forehead and muzzle — see DOG illustration
 *stop *adj* (1594) : serving to stop : designed to stop (~ line) (~ signal)
 stop-and-go \stɒp-ən-ˈɡoʊ/ ~m-, attributively -goʊ/ *adj* (1925) : of, relating to, or involving frequent stops; *esp* : controlled or regulated by traffic lights (~ driving)
 stop bath *n* (ca. 1918) : an acid bath used to check photographic development of a negative or print
 stop-cock \stɒp-ˈkɒk/ *n* (1584) : a cock for stopping or regulating flow (as through a pipe)
 stop down *vi* (ca. 1891) : to reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by means of a diaphragm
 *stope \stɒp/ *n* [prob. fr. LG *stope*, lit., step; akin to OE *stæpe* step — more at STEP] (1747) : a usu. steeply excavated underground for the removal of ore that is formed as the ore is mined in successive layers
 *stope *vb* stoped; stopping *vi* (1778) : to mine by means of a stope ~ *vt* : to extract (ore) from a stope — stopper *n*
 stop-gap \stɒp-ˈɡæp/ *n* (1684) : something that serves as a temporary expedient : MAKESHIFT *syn* see RESOURCE
 stop knob *n* (1887) : one of the handles by which an organist draws or shuts off a particular stop
 stop-light \stɒp-ˈlaɪt/ *n* (1926) 1 : a light on the rear of a motor vehicle that is illuminated when the driver presses the brake pedal 2 : TRAFFIC SIGNAL
 stop order *n* (ca. 1891) : an order to a broker to buy or sell respectively at the market when the price of a security advances or declines to a designated level
 stop out (\stɒp-ˈaʊt/ *vi* [stop + out (as in *drop out*)] (1973) : to withdraw temporarily from enrollment at a college or university — stop-out \stɒp-ˈaʊt/ *n*
 stop-over \stɒp-ə-ˈvɔːr/ *n* (1885) 1 : a stop at an intermediate point in one's journey 2 : a stopping place on a journey
 stoppage \stɒp-ɪdʒ/ *n* (15c) : the act of stopping : the state of being stopped : HALT, OBSTRUCTION
 stop payment *n* (ca. 1919) : a depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him
 *stop-per \stɒp-ər/ *n* (15c) 1 : one that brings to a halt or causes to stop operating or functioning : CHECK; as a : a playing card that will stop the running of a suit b : a baseball pitcher depended on to win important games or to stop a losing streak; *also* : an effective relief pitcher 2 : one that closes, shuts, or fills up; *specif* : something (as a bung or cork) used to plug an opening
 *stopper *vb* stoppered; stop-per-ing (\stɒp-ər-ɪŋ/ (ca. 1769) : to close or secure with or as if with a stopper
 stopper knot *n* (1860) : a knot used to prevent a rope from passing through a hole or opening
 *stop-ple \stɒp-əl/ *n* [ME *stopell*, fr. *stoppen* to stop] (14c) : something that closes an aperture : STOPPER, PLUG
 *stopple *vb* stoppled; stoppling (\stɒp-əl-ɪŋ/ (1795) : STOPPER
 stop street *n* (ca. 1930) : a street on which a vehicle must stop just before entering a through street
 stop-watch \stɒp-ˈwɒtʃ/ *n* (1737) : a watch having a component (as a hand) that can be started and stopped at will for exact timing (as of a race)
 stor-age \stɔːr-ɪdʒ/ *n* (1612) 1 a : space or a place for storing b : an amount stored; *c* : MEMORY 4 2 a : the act of storing : the state of being stored; *esp* : the safekeeping of goods in a depository (as a warehouse) b : the price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse 3 : the production by means of electric energy of chemical reactions that when allowed to reverse themselves generate electricity again without serious loss
 storage cell *n* (1881) : a cell or connected group of cells that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions and that may be recharged by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of its discharge — called also *storage battery*
 stor-ax \stɔː(ə)r-aks/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, alter. of L *styrax*, fr. GK] (14c) 1 a : a fragrant balsam obtained from the bark of an Asian tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) of the witch-hazel family that is used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery — called also *Evant storax* b : a balsam from the sweet gum that is similar to storax 2 : any of a genus (*Styrax*) of the family Styracaceae, the storax family) of trees or shrubs with usu. hairy leaves and flowers in drooping racemes — compare BENZOIN
 *store \stɔː(ə)r/ *n* *vb* stored; storing [ME *storen*, fr. OF *estorer* to construct, restore, store, fr. L *instaurare* to renew, restore, fr. *in-* + *staurare* (akin to Gk *stauros* stake) — more at STEER] (13c) 1 : FURNISH, SUPPLY; *esp* : to stock against a future time (~ ship with provisions) 2 : LAY AWAY, ACCUMULATE (~ vegetables for winter use) (an organism that absorbs and ~s DDT) 3 : to place or leave in a location (as a warehouse, library, or computer memory) for preservation or later use or disposal 4 : to provide storage room for : HOLD (elevators for storing surplus wheat) — stor-able \stɔːr-ə-bəl/ *adj*
 *store *n* (13c) 1 a : something that is stored or kept for future use b pl : articles (as of food) accumulated for some specific object and drawn upon as needed : STOCK, SUPPLIES c : something that is accumulated d : a source from which things may be drawn as needed : a reserve fund 2 : STORAGE — *usu.* used with *in* (when placing eggs in ~ — *Dublin Sunday Independent*) 3 : VALUE, IMPORTANCE (set great ~ by a partner's opinion) 4 : a large quantity, supply, or number 5 : ABUNDANCE 6 : STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE b chiefly Brit : MEMORY 4 6 : a business establishment where usu. diversified goods are kept for retail sale (grocery ~) — compare SHOP — *in* store : in a state of imminence
 *store *adj* (1602) 1 or stores : of, relating to, kept in, or used for a store 2 : purchased from a store as opposed to being natural or homemade : MANUFACTURED, READY-MADE (~ clothes) (~ bread)
 store-bought \stɔː(ə)r-ˈbɒt/ *adj* (1905) : STORE 2
 store cheese *n* [fr. its being a staple article stocked in grocery stores] (1863) : CHEDDAR
 *storefront \stɔː(ə)r-ˈfrʌnt/ *adj* (1937) 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a storefront church (a ~ evangelist) 2 : occupying a room or suite of rooms in a store building at street level and immediately behind a storefront (a ~ school) 3 : of, relating to, or being

outreach professional services (~ lawyers) (~ day-care center) (~ hospitals)

storefront *n* (1943) 1: the front side of a store or store building facing a street 2: a building, room, or suite of rooms having a storefront

storefront church *n* (1937) : a city church that utilizes storefront quarters as a meeting place and that usu. holds services of a highly emotional nature

store-house \ 'st(ə)r-,haiz, 'st(ə)r-\ *n* (14c) 1: a building for storing goods (as provisions) 2: MAGAZINE, WAREHOUSE 2: an abundant supply or source: REPOSITORY

store-keeper \ -'kē-par-, *n* (1618) 1: one that has charge of supplies (as military stores) 2: one that operates a retail store

store-room \-,rūm-, -rūm-\ *n* (1746) 1: a room or space for the storing of goods or supplies 2: STOREHOUSE

store-ship \-,shīp-\ *n* (ca. 1693) : a ship used to carry supplies

store-wide \-'wid\ *adj* (ca. 1937) : including all or most merchandise in a store (a ~ sale)

'stor-əd \ 'st(ər)-əd, 'st(ər)-\ *adj* (15c) 1: decorated with designs representing scenes from story or history (a ~ frieze) (a ~ tapestry) 2: ~ having an interesting history: celebrated in story or history

'stor-əd or 'stor-əd \ 'st(ər)-əd, 'st(ər)-\ *adj* (1624) : having stories (a two-storied house)

stork \ 'st(ə)r(k)-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *storch*; akin to OHG *storch* stork, OE *steorc* stiff — more at STARK] (bef. 12c) : any of various large mostly Old World wading birds (family Ciconiidae) that have long stout bills — and are related to the ibises and herons

storks-bill \ 'st(ə)rks-,bīl-\ *n* (ca. 1562) : any of several plants of the geranium family with elongate beaked fruits: a: PELARGONIUM b: ALFILARIA; also : a related plant (genus *Erodium*)

'storm \ 'st(ə)r(m)-\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. -OE; akin to OHG *sturm* storm, OE *styrjan* to stir] (bef. 12c) 1: a: a disturbance of the atmosphere marked by wind and usu. by rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning b: a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail c: (1) : wind having a speed of 64 to 72 miles (103 to 116 kilometers) per hour (2) : WHOLE GALE — see BEAUFORT SCALE table d: a serious disturbance of any element of nature 2: a disturbed or agitated state: a sudden or violent commotion 3: a heavy discharge of objects (as missiles) 4: a tumultuous outburst 5: a PAROXYSM, CRISIS b: a sudden heavy influx or onset 6: a violent assault on a defended position — by storm: by or as if by employing a bold swift frontal movement esp. with the intent of defeating or winning over quickly

'storm *vi* (15c) 1: a: to blow with violence b: to rain, hail, snow, or sleet 2: to attack by storm (~ed ashore at zero hour) 3: to be in or to exhibit a violent passion: RAGE (~ing at the unusual delay) 4: to rush about or move impetuously, violently, or angrily (the mob ~ed through the streets) ~ *vt*: to attack, take, or win over by storm (~ a fort) *syn* see ATTACK

storm and stress *n*, *often cap both Ss* (1855) : STURM UND DRANG

storm boat *n* (1942) : a light fast craft used to transport attacking troops across streams

storm-bound \ 'st(ə)r(m)-baʊnd\ *adj* (1830) : cut off from outside communication by a storm or its effects: stopped or delayed by storms

storm cellar *n* (ca. 1902) : CYCLONE CELLAR

storm door *n* (1878) : an additional door placed outside an ordinary outside door for protection against severe weather

storm petrel *n* (ca. 1833) : any of various small petrels; esp : a small sooty black white-marked petrel (*Hydrobatas pelagicus*) frequenting the north Atlantic and Mediterranean

storm trooper *n* (1935) 1: a member of a private Nazi army notorious for aggressiveness, violence, and brutality 2: one that resembles a Nazi storm trooper

storm window *n* (ca. 1888) : a sash placed outside an ordinary window as a protection against severe weather — called also *storm sash*

'stormy \ 'st(ər)-mē\ *adj* 'st(ər)-lē-, -est (13c) 1: relating to, characterized by, or indicative of a storm (a ~ day) (a ~ autumn) 2: marked by turmoil or fury (a ~ life) (a ~ conference) — stormily \ 'st(ər)-mē-lē\ *adv* — storminess \ -mē-nəs\ *n*

'stormy petrel *n* (ca. 1776) 1: STORM PETREL 2: a: one fond of strife b: a harbinger of trouble

'story \ 'st(ər)-ē, 'st(ər)-\ *n*, *pl* stories [ME *storie*, fr. OF *estorie*, fr. L *historia* — more at HISTORY] (13c) 1 *archaic*: HISTORY 1,3 2: a: an account of incidents or events b: a statement regarding the facts pertinent to a situation in question c: ANECDOTE; esp: an amusing one 3: a: a fictional narrative shorter than a novel; *specif*: SHORT STORY b: the intrigue or plot of a narrative or dramatic work 4: a widely circulated rumor 5: LIE, FALSEHOOD 6: LEGEND, ROMANCE 7: a news article or broadcast

'story *vt* 'stor-əd; 'story-ing (15c) 1 *archaic*: to narrate or describe in story 2: to adorn with a story or a scene from history


'stor-y or 'stor-ey \ 'st(ər)-ē, 'st(ər)-ē\ *n*, *pl* stories also *storeys* [ME *storie*, fr. ML *historia* picture, story of a building, fr. L *historia*, tale; prob. fr. pictures adorning the windows of medieval buildings] (15c) 1: a: the space in a building between two adjacent floor levels, or between a floor and the roof b: a set of rooms in such a space, c: a unit of measure equal to the height of the story of a building (one ~ high) 2: a horizontal division of a building's exterior not necessarily corresponding exactly with the stories within

'stor-y-board \-,b(ə)r(d)-, -b(ə)r(d)-\ *n* (ca. 1946) : a panel or series of panels on which is tacked a set of small rough drawings depicting consecutively the important changes of scene and action in a planned film or television show or act

'stor-y-book \-,b(ə)k-\ *n* (1711) : a book of stories (~s for children)

storybook *adj* (1910) : FAIRY-TALE

story line *n* (1946) : the plot of a story or play



storm petrel

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storm petrel

transit • transparency

1232

Venus) across the disk of a larger (as the sun) 3: a theodolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited — in transit: in passage

transit *v*: to make a transit ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to pass over or through 2: to pass across (a meridian, a celestial body, or the field of view of a telescope) 3: to turn (a telescope) over about the horizontal transverse axis in surveying

transit instrument *n* 1: a telescope at right angles to a horizontal east-west axis and used with a clock and chronograph for observing the time of transit of a celestial body over the meridian of a place 2: TRANSIT 3

transi-tion \tranz-(s)-ish-on, tranz-, chiefly Brit tran(t)s-'izh-*n* [L *transitiō*, *transitiō*, *fr. transitus*, pp. of *transire*] 1 *a*: passage from one state, stage, or place to another 2: CHANGE *b*: a movement, development, or evolution from one form, stage, or style to another 2 *a*: a musical modulation *b*: a musical passage leading from one section of a piece to another 3: an abrupt change in energy state or level (as of an atomic nucleus or a molecule) usu. accompanied by loss or gain of a single quantum of energy 4: a genetic mutation in RNA or DNA that results from the substitution of one purine base for the other or of one pyrimidine base for the other — *transi-tion-al* \-'ish-nal, -'izh-, -'an-*l* *adj* — *transi-tion-ally* \-'ish-nē-*l* *adv*

transition element *n* [*fr.* their being transitional between the more highly electropositive and the less highly electropositive elements]: any of various metallic elements (as chromium, iron, and nickel) that have valence electrons in two shells instead of only one — called also *transition metal*

trans-i-tive \tranz-(s)-iv, tranz-, 'tranz-(s)-iv *adj* [L *transitivus*, *fr. L transitus*, pp. of *transire*] 1: characterized by having or containing a direct object (a ~ verb) (a ~ construction) 2: being or relating to a relation with the property that if the relation holds between a first element and a second and between the second element and a third, it holds between the first and third elements (equality is a ~ relation) 3: of, relating to, or characterized by transition — *trans-i-tive-ly* \tranz-(s)-iv-ē-*l* *adv* — *trans-i-tive-ness* *n* — *trans-i-tiv-ity* \tranz-(s)-iv-ē-*l* *n*

trans-i-tory \tranz-(s)-tōr-ē, tranz-, -tōr-*l* *adj* [ME *transitorie*, *fr. MF transitoire*, *fr. LL transitorius*, *fr. L* of or allowing passage, *fr. transitus*, pp. of *transire*] 1: tending to pass away: not persistent 2: of brief duration: TEMPORARY *syn* see TRANSIENT *adv* enduring — *trans-i-tor-i-ly* \tranz-(s)-tōr-ē-*l* *adv* — *trans-i-tor-i-ness* \tranz-(s)-tōr-ē-nas, 'tranz-(s)-tōr-*l* *n*

transl *abbr* translated; translation

trans-late \tranz-(s)-lāt, tranz-*v* *vb* *trans-lat-ed*; *trans-lat-ing* [L *translatō* (pp. of *transfere* to transfer, translate), *fr. trans-* + *latius*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] *vt* 1 *a*: to bear, remove, or change from one place, state, form, or appearance to another: TRANSFER, TRANSFORM (a country boy translated to the city) (~ ideas into action) *b*: to convey to heaven or to a non-temporal condition without death *c*: to transfer (a bishop) from one see to another 2 *a*: to turn into one's own or another language *b*: to transfer or turn from one set of symbols into another: TRANSCRIBE *c*: (1): to express in different words: PARAPHRASE (2): to express in more comprehensible terms: EXPLAIN 3: ENRAPTURE 4: to subject to mathematical translation 5: to subject (as genetic information) to translation in protein synthesis ~ *vi* 1: to practice translation or make a translation; also: to admit of or be adaptable to translation (a word that doesn't ~ easily) 2: to undergo a translation — *trans-lat-a-bil-i-ty* \tranz-(s)-lāt-ə-'bil-ē-*l* *n* — *trans-lat-a-ble* \tranz-(s)-lāt-ə-'bəl, tranz-*l* *adj* — *trans-lat-or* \-'lāt-ōr-*l* *n*

trans-la-tion \tranz-(s)-lā-shən, tranz-*n* 1: an act, process, or instance of translating; as *a*: a rendering from one language into another; also: the product of such a rendering *b*: a change to a different substance, form, or appearance: CONVERSION *c*: (1): a transformation of coordinates in which the new axes are parallel to the old ones (2): uniform motion of a body in a straight line 2: the process of forming a protein molecule at a ribosomal site of protein synthesis from information contained in messenger RNA — compare TRANSCRIPTION 3 — *trans-la-tion-al* \-'lā-shən-*l* *adj*

trans-la-tive \-'lāt-iv *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving removal or transference from one person or place to another 2: of, relating to, or serving to translate from one language or system into another

trans-la-to-ry \tranz-(s)-lā-tōr-ē, tranz-, -tōr-; tran(t)s-'lāt-ō-rē, tranz-*l* *adj*: of, relating to, or involving uniform motion in one direction

trans-lit-er-ate \tranz-(s)-līt-ō-rāt, tranz-*v* *vt* *-at-ed*; *-at-ing* [*trans-* + *L littera* letter]: to represent or spell in the characters of another alphabet — *trans-lit-er-a-tion* \tranz-(s)-līt-ō-rā-shən, ('tranz-*l* *n*

trans-lo-cate \tranz-(s)-lō-kāt, 'tranz-, ('tranz-(s)-, ('tranz-*l* *vt* [*prob. back-formation fr. translocation*]: to transfer (as food materials or products of metabolism) from one location to another in the plant body

trans-lo-ca-tion \tranz-(s)-lō-'kā-shən, tranz-*n* 1: a change of location: DISPLACEMENT; as *a*: the conduction of soluble material from one part of a plant to another *b*: the exchange of parts between nonhomologous chromosomes

trans-lu-cence \tranz-(s)-lūs-n(t)s, tranz-*n* 1: the quality or state of being translucent

trans-lu-cen-cy \-'n-sē *n*, *pl* -cies 1: TRANSLUCENCE 2: something that is translucent

trans-lu-cent \-'nt *adj* [L *translucens*, *translucens*, pp. of *trans-lucere* to shine through, *fr. trans-* + *lucere* to shine — more at LIGHT] 1: permitting the passage of light: *a*: CLEAR, TRANSPARENT (the water was ~, and I could readily watch from the side of the canoe what was going on — V. C. Heiser) *b*: transmitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be seen clearly (which looks like honey, ~ and sunny, from clover-tops — Elinor Wylie) 2: free from disguise or falseness (his ~ patriotism —

Newsweek) (gave one of her ~ performances of a dreaming, wounded . . . young girl — Stark Young) — *trans-lu-cent-ly* *adv* *trans-ma-rine* \tranz-(s)-mā-rēn, tranz-*l* *adj* [L *transmarinus*, *fr. trans-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] 1: being or coming from beyond or across the sea (a ~ people) 2: passing over or extending across the sea

trans-mem-brane \('tranz-(s)-mem-brān, ('tranz-*l* *adj*: taking place or existing across a membrane (a ~ potential) *trans-mi-grate* \('tranz-(s)-mī-grāt, ('tranz-, 'tranz-(s)-, 'tranz-*l* *vb* [L *transmigratus*, pp. of *transmigra* to migrate to another place, *fr. trans-* + *migrare* to migrate] *vi* 1 of the soul: to pass at death from one body or being to another 2: MIGRATE ~ *vi*: to cause to transmigrate — *trans-mi-gra-tion* \tranz-(s)-mī-grā-shən, 'tranz-*l* *n* — *trans-mi-gra-tor* \('tranz-(s)-mī-grā-tōr, ('tranz-(s)-, 'tranz-*l* *n* — *trans-mi-gra-to-ry* \tranz-(s)-mī-grā-tōr-ē, tranz-, -tōr-*l* *adj*

trans-mis-sible \tranz-(s)-mis-ə-bəl, tranz-*l* *adj*: capable of being transmitted — *trans-mis-si-bil-i-ty* \tranz-(s)-mis-ə-'bil-ē-*l* *n* — *trans-mis-sion* \tranz-(s)-mish-on, tranz-*l* *n* [L *transmissio*, *fr. transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere* to transmit] 1: an act, process, or instance of transmitting (~ of a nerve impulse across a synapse) 2: the passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations; also: the act or process of transmitting by radio or television 3: an assembly of parts including the speed-changing gears and the propeller shaft by which the power is transmitted from an automobile engine to a live axle; also: the speed-changing gears in such an assembly 4: something that is transmitted: MESSAGE — *trans-mis-sive* \-'mis-iv *adj* — *trans-mis-siv-ity* \tranz-(s)-mis-iv-ē-*l* *n*

trans-mis-som-e-ter \tranz-(s)-mis-'əm-ē-tər, tranz-*l* *n*: an instrument for measuring the transmission of light through a fluid (as the atmosphere)

trans-mit \tranz-(s)-mit, tranz-*v* *vb* *trans-mit-ted*; *trans-mit-ting* [ME *transmiten*, *fr. L transmittēre*, *fr. trans-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *vt* 1 *a*: to send or transfer from one person or place to another: FORWARD *b*: to cause or allow to spread: (1): to convey by or as if by inheritance or heredity: hand down (2): to convey (infection) abroad or to another 2 *a*: (1): to cause (as light or force) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium (2): to admit the passage of: CONDUCT (glass ~s light) *b*: to send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire ~ *vi*: to send out a signal either by radio waves or over a wire — *trans-mit-ta-ble* \-'mit-ə-'bəl *adj* — *trans-mit-tal* \-'mit-*l* *n*

trans-mit-tance \-'mit-ntəs *n*: TRANSMISSION 2: the fraction of radiant energy that having entered a layer of absorbing matter, reaches its farther boundary

trans-mit-ter \-'mit-ər *n*: one that transmits; as *a*: (1): a part on a telephone into which one speaks and which contains a mechanism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric waves *a*: (2): the portion of a telegraph instrument by which the message is sent *b*: a radio or television transmitting set *c*: NEUROTRANSMITTER

trans-mog-rify \tranz-(s)-māg-rā-fi, tranz-*v* *fl*-ied; *-fy-ing* [origin unknown]: to change or alter greatly and often with grotesque or humorous effect *syn* see TRANSFORM — *trans-mog-ri-fi-ca-tion* \tranz-(s)-māg-rā-fi-'kā-shən, ('tranz-*l* *n*

trans-mon-tane \('tranz-(s)-mān-lān, ('tranz-, 'tranz-(s)-mān-*l* *adj* [L *transmontanus*]: TRANSMONTANE

trans-moun-tain \tranz-(s)-maunt-'n, ('tranz-*l* *adj*: crossing or extending over or through a mountain (a ~ road) (a ~ tunnel)

trans-mu-ta-tion \tranz-(s)-myū-tā-shən, tranz-*n* 1: an act or instance of transmuting or being transmuted; as *a*: the conversion of base metals into gold or silver *b*: the conversion of one element or nuclide into another either naturally or artificially — *trans-mu-ta-tive* \tranz-(s)-myū-tā-iv, tranz-*l* *adj*

trans-mute \tranz-(s)-myūt, tranz-*v* *vb* *trans-mut-ed*; *trans-mut-ing* [ME *transmuten*, *fr. L transmutare*, *fr. trans-* + *mutare* to change — more at MISS] *vt* 1: to change or alter in form, appearance, or nature and esp. to a higher form 2: to subject (as an element) to transmutation ~ *vi*: to undergo transmutation *syn* see TRANSFORM — *trans-mu-ta-ble* \-'myūt-ə-'bəl *adj*

trans-na-tion-al \('tranz-(s)-nāsh-nəl, ('tranz-, -nā-*l* *adj*: extending or going beyond national boundaries

trans-nat-u-ral \-'nach-(ə-)rəl *adj*: being above or beyond nature

trans-oce-an-ic \tranz-(s)-ō-shē-'an-ik, tranz-*l* *adj* 1: lying or dwelling beyond the ocean 2: crossing or extending across the ocean (a ~ telephone cable)

trans-som \tranz-(s)-səm *n* [ME *transsom*, prob. *fr. L transstrum*, *fr. trans* across — more at THROUGH] 1: a transverse piece in a structure: CROSSPIECE; as *a*: LINTEL *b*: a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window or lanthorn above it *c*: the horizontal bar or member of a cross or gallows *d*: any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the stern post of a boat; also: the planking forming the stern of a square-ended boat 2: a window above a door or other window built on and commonly hinged to a transom

trans-son-ic also *trans-son-ic* \tranz-(s)-sān-ik, tran-'sān-*l* *adj* [*trans-* + *sonic* (as in *supersonic*)] 1: being or relating to a speed approximating the speed of sound in air which is a speed of about 1,087 feet per second or about 741 miles per hour at sea level — often used of aeronautical speeds between 600 and 900 miles per hour 2: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a transonic speed

transp *abbr* transportation

trans-pa-cif-ic \tranz-(s)-pā-'sif-ik *adj* 1 *a*: crossing or extending across the Pacific ocean (~ airlines) *b*: relating to or involving crossing the Pacific ocean (~ air fares) 2: situated beyond the Pacific ocean

trans-pa-er-ence \tranz-(s)-pā-'er-ē-*l* *n*: TRANSPARENCY 1: *trans-pa-er-en-cy* \-'er-ē-*l* *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being transparent 2: something transparent; as *a*: a picture or design on glass, thin cloth, paper, or film designed to be viewed by light shining through it or by projection *b*: a framework covered